



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

since 1914 and the fact that the work has been continued at all has been due to the efforts of the general secretary, Dr. Charles Marie.

Plans for providing a certain and sufficient budget for the work during the next five years are in preparation, based upon definite annual contributions from the various countries in the International Union.

It is announced that the National Research Council of Japan has appointed the following advisory committee for Annual Tables: Yasuhiko Asahina, Eiji Aoyagi, Kotaro Honda, Katsuji Inouye, Gen-itsu Kita, Koichi Matsubara, Tsuruzo Matsumura, Seiji Nakamura, Kyoji Suyehiro, Umetaro Suzuki, Takuro Tamamaru, Mitsumaru Tsujimoto, Nobuji Yamaga, Noboru Yamaguti. The chairman of the committee is Professor Yukichi Osaka, Japanese member of the International Commission in charge of Annual Tables.

ALASKA PENINSULA FISHERIES RESERVATION

UNDER date of February 17, 1922, an Executive order was promulgated creating the Alaska Peninsula Fisheries Reservation, extending eastward from the Aleutian Islands Reservation to a line from Foggy Cape, on the eastern end of Sutwik Island, to Cape Menshikof, on the northern shore of the Alaska Peninsula, and including the Shumagin Islands and the territorial waters adjacent to these lands and also the lands of the Aleutian Islands Reservation. The Secretary of Commerce is given power to make regulations for the proper administration of the newly created reservation and the waters covered by the executive order. The text of the order follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

In addition to the islands of the Aleutian Chain, Alaska, withdrawn and made a preserve and breeding ground for native birds, for the propagation of reindeer and fur-bearing animals, and for the encouragement and development of fisheries, by the executive order of March 3, 1913 (No. 1733), as modified by the executive order of August 11, 1916 (No. 2442), a reservation comprising the islands, peninsulas, and lands adjoining the eastern end of the reservation established by the said executive order of March 3,

1913, and extending in an easterly and northerly direction from Isanotski Strait to a line extending from low-water mark at Foggy Cape, on the eastern end of Sutwik Island, to low-water mark at Cape Menshikof, on the northern shore of the Alaska Peninsula, including the Shumagin Islands and all other islands, peninsulas, or parts thereof within the described area, is hereby set apart as a preserve to more effectively insure the protection of the fisheries and for their encouragement and development. This latter reservation is to be known as the Alaska Peninsula Fisheries Reservation.

It is hereby further ordered that all straits, bays, and other waters over which the United States has jurisdiction by reason of their relation and proximity to the islands, peninsulas, and other lands to which this order, as well as the said order of March 3, 1913, applies, be and the same are hereby reserved and set apart also as a preserve to more effectively insure the protection of the fisheries and for their encouragement and development.

The secretary of commerce shall have power to make regulations for the proper administration of the said Alaska Peninsula Fisheries Reservation, and the straits, bays, and other waters reserved by this executive order.

The establishment of the reservation under this executive order shall not interfere with the use of the waters, islands, or other lands for lighthouse, military, naval, or other public purposes, nor with the use of any of said islands or other lands under the laws of the United States for town-site purposes, mining purposes, or grazing of animals thereupon, under rules and regulations to be established by the secretary of the interior.

(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING

The White House, February 17, 1922.

A hearing was called for April 4 at the bureau's office in Seattle, when statements were received from those interested and information secured as a basis for regulations for the control of fishing in the Alaska Peninsula Fisheries Reservation.

THE FLORA OF PORTO RICO

DR. N. L. BRITTON, director in chief of the New York Botanical Garden, has returned from Porto Rico, after three months spent in an intensive study of the Porto Rican flora. Dr. Britton reports a very successful trip and the